

00-01. Executive Secretary Resignation

Larry Froelich resigned as executive secretary of the Kansas State Board of Pharmacy effective June 30, 2000. The Board thanks him for his years of dedicated service and wishes him well in his future endeavors.

00-02. Business as Usual

Carly Haynes, inspector for southeast and central Kansas, has been appointed acting executive director for the Board until a new director can be hired. The other two inspectors, Chris Gassen and Greg Schmack, have also been assisting in the Topeka office as needed. The Board directed Haynes to make the licensure and renewal process a chief priority. With few exceptions, the office has processed renewals the same day they were received.

00-03. New Board Officers

At the June meeting, **Vicki Schmidt** was elected president of the Board, and **Lou Greenhaw** was elected vice president. Other Board members are **Barry Sarvis**, **Lori Moore**, **Dan Upson**, and **Max Heidrick**.

00-04. Governor Graves Visits the Board Meeting

Kansas Governor, the **Honorable Bill Graves**, paid a surprise visit to the Board's June meeting in Topeka. **Barry Sarvis** invited the governor to visit a Board meeting, and Governor Graves' schedule had an opening. Mr Sarvis briefed the governor on the Boards' current activities. The governor requested the Board communicate to his office any ideas or possible problems in the process of obtaining financial assistance for low-income families to acquire prescription drugs. Governor Graves congratulated the Board on past accomplishments, and Mrs Greenhaw requested the governor thank his wife for her advocacy of immunizations.

00-05. Vicki Schmidt Elected to National Board

At its annual meeting in May, **Vicki Schmidt** was elected to the executive committee of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy (NABP). This is an honor for both Vicki and Kansas. Congratulations, Vicki!

00-06. New Baby

Karen Hollon, secretary for the Board office, had a baby girl. **Haley Elizabeth** was born on July 2, 2000. The Board office welcomes the new addition to the Hollon household. Congratulations, Karen!

00-07. Regulation Change - K.A.R. 68-20-20.

The regulation changed to reflect the ability of advanced registered nurse practitioners (ARNP) and physician assistants (PA) to write for controlled substances in Schedules III and IV.

00-08. Mid-Level Practitioners

April 1, 2000, was the effective date that advanced registered nurse practitioners (ARNP) and physician assistants (PA) could begin prescribing controlled substances. As of that date, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) began accepting applications and issuing DEA numbers to ARNPs and PAs. Those numbers will begin with the letter "M" and will allow the mid-level practitioners to write for controlled substances, including those in Schedule II. Mid-level practitioners must identify on the prescription the physician with whom they have a protocol. Prescription labels for prescriptions written by mid-level practitioners must contain the names of both the physician and the mid-level practitioner. The daily printout should reflect the name of the practitioner who actually wrote the prescription.

00-09. Library Requirements - K.A.R. 68-2-12a.

Pharmacies, other than medical care facilities, shall have a reference library either immediately accessible in printed form or by a computer, excluding the Internet. The library will consist of:

- ♦ a medical dictionary;
- ♦ a current copy of the Kansas Pharmacy Act, Kansas Uniform Controlled Substances Act, and the regulations under both acts;
- a drug information reference specifically drafted for patients, that is updated at least yearly. This may include the "USP-DI Volume II," or computer patient drug printouts, or any other patient-oriented drug information;
- one recognized reference in toxicology, pharmacology, and drug interactions, updated at least yearly. This requirement may be met with the "USP-DI Volume I," "Facts and Comparisons," "Clinical Pharmacology," or other references that provide the information:
- one recognized reference in drug equivalencies that is updated at least yearly. This requirement may be met with the "USP-DI Volume III," "Approved Bioequivalency Codes" by Facts and Comparisons, the "Approved Drug Products," commonly called the "Orange Book," or the "Red Book."

Continued on page 4

KS Vol. 21, No. 2 Page 1

Continued from page 1

♦ The only additional requirement, if the pharmacy prepares sterile parenteral products, would be as directed in K.A.R. 68-13-1(a)(4), which requires a current copy of a reference text in intravenous incompatibilities and stabilities.

00-10. Continuing Education

Now is the time to begin working on continuing education (CE) for the next licensure period. To renew, you must provide the Board office with the certificates that confirm you have completed 30 hours of **approved** continuing education. Do not send certificates when they are completed. They must be sent to the Board office with the renewal form. See K.A.R. 68-1-1b.

00-11. Characteristics of an Illicit Prescription

Here are several clues to help you identify a forged prescription.

- ♦ The prescription appears too professional.
- ♦ The quantities, directions, and dosages differ from the norm.
- The prescription is written with unusual abbreviations, or has a textbook presentation.
- The directions are written in full without typical abbreviations.
- The quantity dispensed or the number of refills appears altered.
- ♦ The quantity dispensed appears to be unusually large.
- Markings on the prescription appear to have been erased or whited-out.
- Evidence shows the prescription blank is a photocopy; for example, dust and other particles appear as faint black dots on the copy.
- ♦ Evidence shows the entire prescription has been photocopied using a color copier; for example, the parts written in ink do not smudge.

You are under no obligation to fill any prescription – see K.S.A. 65-1637(f). If a prescription seems questionable, do not dispense it. Below are some helpful hints.

- ♦ Establish dispensing guidelines for all prescription drugs, especially scheduled products.
- Post dispensing regulations and store policies in a prominent location.

- Contact the law enforcement authorities not the Board office or inspectors.
- ◆ If the forged prescription bears the name of the practicing physician, inform the physician as soon as possible.
- ♦ Notify other area pharmacies.
- ♦ Establish store procedures to prevent or control confrontations with customers.
- Maintain a professional demeanor with patients at all times; use a witness or mounted video camera to document confrontational encounters.
- If the prescription is questionable, call the doctor for confirmation.
- ♦ Ask to see identification and document on the back of the prescription the name and address of the person picking up the prescription.

00-12. Next Scheduled Board Meeting

The Kansas State Board of Pharmacy will meet Monday, September 18, through Wednesday, September 20, 2000, at the AmeriSuites Meeting Room, 6021 SW 6th Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

Special Notice about this Newsletter.

The *Kansas State Board of Pharmacy News* is considered an official method of notification to pharmacists licensed by the Kansas State Board of Pharmacy. **These** *Newsletters* **have been, and will continue to be, used in hearings as proof of notification.** Please read them carefully and keep them for future reference.

Page 4 – September 2000

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